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Fashionable Clothing, which is in constant demand, is a very important element in the minds of all persons who appreciate elegance and taste in dress. The large Clothing establishment of it L. Fosta, No. 27 Courtlandt st., is a never failing fountain, affording a constant and ready supply of every article required to make the well dressed man.

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Eight spacious sales rooms, No. 99 Bowery, Magnificent Mossie, Royal Veivet Tapestry, Brussels, and Imperial Three-ply Carpets, in ported for exhibition at the New-York Crystal Palace. CARPETINGS .- PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 379

Droadway, are daily receiving, per packets from Europe, additional supplies of rich and elegant Carpetings, of superior fabric and atyles, entirely new, and particularly edapted to city trade. For sale full ten per cent less than other stores seiling similar goods. Tremendous bargains in English Three-ply and grain Caroets at Hraam Andreason's, No. 59 Bowers. 160,000 yards (Intrain Caroets at Hraam Andreason's, No. 59 Bowers. 160,000 yards (Intrain Carpeting at 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c, and 75c, per yd.,

SPLENDID CARPETING FOR SPRING SALES, 1853.—
SMITH & LOUSSERY, No. 448 Pearled, are now receiving in store, per late arrivals, a large stock of velvet, tapestry. Brussels, three ply and ingrain casperings of claste and designst designs, which, having been purchased previous to the recent advances in prices, they are enabled to offer at very great inducements. CANAL-ST. CARPET STORE, No. 70 CANAL-ST.-E. A

PETERSON & Co. call the attention of their friends to the stock of new and elegent Carpetings just received from the most collectated manufactories, bought before the late advance in prices, and for sale full 15 per cent less than those purchasing at the present rates.

Marine and Inland Insurance.

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Let. of Mar we will close our store at

Notice.—After 1st of May we will close our store at So'clock P. M. on Saturdays. JNO. Higgins & Co., 45 Broad-st., N. Y HAIR DYE AND HAIR PRESERVATIVE .- CRISTADORO,

Fowlers & Wells, Phrenologists and publishers, Chaton Hall, No. 131 Nasson-st. New-York.

Window Shades.—Best assortment in the world, at Kelty & Fureuson's, Nos. 299 Broadway and 54 Reade—t. Dealers supplied from first hands. Shades warranted to stand may climate, and sold lower than at any other establishment.

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Housekeepers and all others in want of Bedding.

Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M. William's old established watercoms, No. 159 Chathamest, cor. of Mulberry-st., where may be found the largest assortment of articles in his line ever offered to the making the state of the call of the c Lyon's KATHAIRON.—This invaluable article, for erad-

scating Dandruff. Curling, beautifying and preserving the Hair, is said by all to be the best ever discovered. We should think the ladies would all try it, certainly. Price 25 cents, in large bottles. D. S. BARNES, No. 161 Broadway, N. Y.

INVIGORATING CORDIAL.—Professor Morse's INVIGO-BATING ELIXIE OF CORDIAL—The Eighth Wonder of the Botanic World.

World.

CURE OF NERVOUS DISEASES.

No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change which it occasions in the diseased, debilitated and shattered nervous system. Whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the unstrang and relaxed organization is at once ce-braced, re-viviled, and bailt up. The mental aphysical symptoms of nervous disease vanish together under is influence. The stooping, trembling victim of depression and debility becomes a new man. He stands evect, he moves with a firm step; his mind, which was previously sink in gloom, of an almost idoubling should be specified, and conscious of new vigor, to his accustomed occupations. Nor is she effect temporary. On the contrary, the relief is permanent, for the cortial properties of the wedicine reach the constitution itself and restore it to its normal condition. Well may the preparation be called the MEDICINAL WONDER

preparation be called the MEDICINAL WONDER of the nineteenth century. It is, as the first scientific men in the old world have admitted, that miracle of medicine heretofore supposed to

Beence upon the nerves, the mind, and the entire organization.

The unparalleled effects of this great restorative in all complaints incident to females mark a new era in the annals of medicine. Thousands of tinvigorants concocted—all purporting to be specified in the various diseases and dengreenest to which the delicate conformation of woman render her inble. The result has herectofore been uniform. These nostroms have indeed imparted a nonementary vivacity to the nervous system, a transient and delusive vicor to the muscles; but this flash of relief has been succeeded by a depression and prostration greater than before, and the such hastoo often been utterly to paralyze the recoperative power of the nerves and the vital organization, and finally to destroy the uchappy patient. But in MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR

is presented—as a phenomena in the materia measurement of a stimulant without a reaction C. H. Riso, General Agent for the United States, No. 132 Broaders, New York, pay, New York, he have and Dr. Morse's Invigoration of the World Dr. Morse's Invigoration of t Solo by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Solo by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

It is put up in pint bottles, with the words Dr. Morse's Invigorating Certifal blown in the glass. Price \$3 per Bottle; two bottles, \$5:

The Bully of the States of

FAIRBANKS'S PLATFORM SCALES-Long known racknowledged standard.
FAIRBANKS & Co., No. 89 Water-st.

English Floor Oil Cloths, 24 feet wide, new and elegant Marble, Gothic, Scroll and Freeco paintings, at HIRAM ANDER-son's, No.20 Bowery. Also 5,000 yds. of Floor Oil Cloth, at 2,6,3/, 4/,5/, per yard, of one to two yards wide, splendid new patterns.

VOICES FROM THE WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, COPIED VOICES FROM THE WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, COTTED
STATES, THE REPORT OF THE JURIES.—MEADE, BROTHERS, United
States, have exhibited a series of Potraits of more than ordinary size.
Conspicuous among this collection are the Heads of Wallack and H.
W. Meade. The modulation of light and shade upon these last is admirable as well as the details of the features, and total absence of all harahness! the artistic effect is excellent. Greater credit is due to this collection of Potraits, than to the series of allegorical subjects exhibited by the Measter. Meade.

Our rooms were built and adapted for the business, and none but the most perfect specimens are allowed to leave our establishment.

MEADE, BROTHERS, No. 253 Broadway, opposite Park Fountain,
First floor, up example.

THE TIME AND PLACE.-House Furnishing.-Large

GAITERS ONLY TWELVE SHILLINGS A PAIR .- Are you ware, ladies, that you can procure really near and serviceshle Gauters at CANTERLY. No. 538 Howery, for the low price of 12/ per pair? An examination of these articles will convince you, that in excellence of material and make they quite equal the articles sold at much higher rates at other establishments, and that they are fully entitled to your patronage. CANTERLY: secontent of "coverings for the teet" is very large and his prices unusually reasonable.

INFORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.-I hereby solemnly caution the citizens of New-York against the dangerous imitations of my Magnetic Powder and Pills, which heartless imposters are endeavoring to gell as possenous and effections articles for the destruction of insection of the contract of the cont

Professor Reed,
Dr. S. Moore,
Dr. Wagstail,
Members of the Medical College Coleman & Stetson, Astor House.

Coleman & Stetson, Astor House.

Daniel D. Howard, Esq., Irving House.

Presson H. Hodges, Esq., Cartion House.

Thayer Conzens, Esq., West Point.

And numbers of other well known citizens, whose certificates, under their own hands, may be seen at my store.

E. Lyon, No. 424 Broadway.

TO THE ATTENTION OF CLOSE BUYERS OF FANCY AN STAPLE DRY GOODS.—Is view of our removal to our extensive Ware-Bouse, No. 6 Vessy-st., running through to No. 12 Barclay-st., (en-trance on both streets) directly in rear of the Astor House, we intend Erance on both streets) directly in rear of the Astor House, we intend to dispose of our present stock of goods at extremely low prices, so that we can open in our new location with a new and beautiful assortment of goods, adapted to the summer and autumn sales.

Country Jobbers and Retailers will find great bargains in our present stock of Bry Goods, Carpets and Oil Cloths and Yankee Notions. MOULTON, PLIMPTON, WILLIAMS & Co., Importers and Jobbers of Broadway

To OFFICE-SERKERS WHOSE CLAIMS HAVE NOT BEEN PRECIATED.—A remedy exists for political disappointments. By your wife or sister one of Singra's Sawing Machines, and wy your wife or sister one of Singra's Sawing Machines, and wat assistance she will earn more money than you could in the O at assistance she will earn more money than you could in the O at assistance she will earn more money than you could in the O. A. Singra's Co., No. 258 Broadway M. Singra's Co., No. 258 Broadway

Every suitable means should be adopted to make

W. H. McDonald's Commercial Newspaper Advertising House, No. 102 Nammet., cor. of Ann. The very be leading papers, from all parts of United States and Canadas; lowerices and fullest authority of the publishers. Information freely given Call and examine my facilities.

MAINE. -At a cancus of the Whig members of the Legis ch 29, Governor Crosby was nominated as the

The Free Democracy re-nominated Dr. E. Holmes as beir Gubernatorial candidate, at their Convention at Author Benorsts will a vear hold a State C dention, to Democrate will be candidate or Governor. The chi will be the candidate of Convention as usually

enormously for an article that others would gladly fur-New-Dork Dailo Tribune. nish at two-thirds or half the price.

sioner Mather were offered, and raised quite a breeze. They were referred to a Committee. The Foreign Bank

Note bill was received from the Senate, and the House concurred in the amendments. The Militia bill was agreed to. The Division-Avenue Railroad bill was lost

once more. The Emigration bill was adopted. Several other bills of lesser importance were disposed of.

We have at last received the Police Bill with the

amendments made in the Senste, and finally adopted by

the House. It is a great improvement on the original

bill, some of those features on which we have been con-

strained to remark with severity having been essentially

modified. One of the amendments, borrowed from

the Reformed Charter, consists in constituting the

Mayor, Recorder, and City Judge a Board of Commis-

sioners to appoint policemen, as well as to try offending members of the corps. No Alderman will now have any

direct voice in the matter. Another amendment prohibits

the reappointment of any policeman who shall now

resign, and renders impossible that total reconstruction

of the police contemplated by the framers of the origi-

nal bill, with a view to convert the corps into a

sort of pretorian guard for the present Common Coun-

cil. Each man and assistant captain will serve out the

time of his first appointment. The objectionable fea-

tures of the law as it stands are the life-long tenure of

office it establishes, and the nature of the Appointing

Board. That body is too few in number, and too much

We publish this morning a copy of the law got

through the Legislature by Mr. Howard, of this City,

for prevention of Mock Auctions, and the punishment

of those engaged in it. The provisions seem to be suffi-

cient, if properly carried out, to break up the operations

The Report of the Fire Wardens was sent to the

Board of Aldermen last night. There have been 1,658

violations of the Fire Laws during the year, only 40 of

which have been sent in for prosecution. A number of

The Controller reports that the money paid Robert

The steamer Union, which has been detained on

her passage from Aspinwall by an accident to her ma-

chinery, arrived last night. She brings Gold to the

amount of over \$200,000. The advices from Jamaica

are about a fortnight later, and give some further details

in regard to the discovery of gold and copper in that

Island. Several interesting items from other West In-

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE-AN EXTRA SESSION.

The Seventy-Sixth Legislature of this State ad-

ourned yesterday afternoon, at the last hour of the

hundred days during which it was empowered to take

pay for its labors. Immediately upon the announce-

ment that the two Houses had adjourned, sine die, each

Member was served with a proclamation from Gov.

Seymour, commanding them to convene in Extra Ses-

sion for the transaction of public business. No par-

ticular business is mentioned, but the Canals, the Code,

the Impeachment of Canal Commissioner Mather, and

Our reports are blundering and imperfect, and there

may be other important matters not completed. We

have it by telegraph that the Assembly had agreed

to the Senate amendments to the Appropriation bill

Under the pretense of trying Mr. Mather, the Legisla-

ture might have continued to draw pay beyond the hun-

dred days; but to secure other work and pay at the

same time, an extra session was proclaimed. It was evi-

the Governor bore evidence of having been printed seve-

ral days before it was served. The members now have

Mileage, and we should not be surprised to hear that the

greater portion of them had traveled home and back " by

the most usual route" at the rate of ten cents per mile.

before they come together at ten o'clock this morning.

Session to-day, and immediately adjourn to some day

about the 1st of June. The list of Acts passed will be

found in another column. We have already sufficiently

GAS.

that the streets and the great proportion of places

of business and private dwellings should be lighted with

gas. But hitherto a monopoly of the article has been

enjoyed by two Companies, which, having their cus-

tomers at their mercy, have levied exorbitant prices

for gas, often of inferior quality. A few years since the

tax was \$5 per 1,000 cubic feet; but after much dis-

cussion by the Press, it was gradually and grudgingly

reduced to the present price of \$3 50. We are happy

to learn that there is a prospect that the monopoly

which oppresses the people at such a rate may be ef-

feetively broken up, and the cost of gas reduced to a

tolerable figure, by the advent of competition. "The

New-York Mutual Saving Gaslight Company" propose,

as soon as their works are ready, and they shall have

been allowed to lay their mains in the streets, to sup-

ply private consumers with gas, quite as good as any

furnished by either of the present Companies, at only

\$2 50 per 1,000 feet; or to furnish their stockholders

at a price not to exceed \$2 124 per 1,000 feet; and to

afford all persons an opportunity of becoming stock-

holders, three fourths of the stock shall be divided in

shares of \$25 among all such citizens as may desire to

subscribe to it. At the same time the Company will

supply the street lamps at a charge of only \$1 25 per

1.000 feet, instead of \$1.70, the price now paid by the

City. The saving realized to the treasury by this dif-

ference, and by new and chesper arrangements for light-

ing the lamps, will be above \$59,000 yearly, if they are

lighted every night as they should be, or \$35,000 if they

In order to carry out these proposals, for whose exe-

cution satisfactory guarantees are offered, the Com-

pany asks simply the permission to lay their mains and

conductors in the streets. And this they design to do

on an improved plan. Instead of putting a single large

pipe deep under ground in the center of each street.

they will lay one on each side, close by the curb-stone

and comparatively near the surface. Thus the neces-

sity of taking up the pavement to any considerable ex-

tent is avoided, and the use of the street, while the

pipes are being laid, will not be seriously interfered

with. The Company will expend \$200,000 on their

works before laying a single conductor; in the first

year they will spend \$500,000 in works, conductors and

other fixtures; and thereafter, \$100,000 annually till

they are able to supply customers in every part of the

City. With this they ask no privilege, no monopoly.

They do not wish to svoid competition; and ex-

press no desire to force the public to pay them

are only lighted as at present.

In a large city like this it is a matter of necessity

indicated the most important of them.

It is expected that they will inaugurate the Special

ing matters on the unfinished list.

and if so the bill must have been passed.

dia islands will be found elsewhere in our columns.

Emmet, as Corporation Counsel on street openings, &c.,

dangerous buildings are pointed out in the report.

They should be strengthened or vacated immediately.

and for other legal services, foots up \$132,296 81.

connected with politics.

accountable cause.

Such are the plain and simple proposals of this THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1853. Company. They promise a saving of from thirty-five to sixty thousand dollars a year to the City Treasury. TO CORRESPONDENTS. and of hundreds of thousands to private citizens, while No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications Whatever is intended for insertion must be authentiputting the luxury of burning gas within reach of many who are now deprived of it. They are fair, business-like cated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith. propositions. We do not, however, think they should be immediately adopted. The contract to supply the City cannot undertake to return rejected Communicawith gas should, like every other contrac , be made a matter of public competition, and be awarded to the low-LEGISLATIVE.-The session closed yesterday, but an est responsible bidder. Very probably no one would offer Extra Session was immediately ordered better terms than the Mutual Saving Company, if as Our reports are incomplete, owing to some to us ungood, but yet the chance should be thrown open. The The Senate passed another Emigrant Passenger bill existing Companies need not be interfered with. They ordered several unimportant bills to a third reading, and then talked against time to the hour of recess upon the Williamsburgh Water Works. They veted to extend can continue in business, only they will have to come down to a reasonable price. In London there are sixteen Gas Companies, competing with each other, with their the session one day, but subsequently receded.

In Assembly, resolutions impeaching Canal Commispipes in the same streets. The result is that gas is cheap. We need such competition here. This monopoly is in-

THE NEW OPERA-HOUSE.

tolerable, and let us be delivered from it as speedily as

The Legislatures of Massachusetts, New-York, and Pennsylvania have abandoned their ancient opposition to dramatic performances, and granted what formerly could not be obtained, charters under which stockholders can unite, and without incurring risk beyond the amount of their subscriptions, build theaters or operacouses as they have built colleges and cotton mills. result of this enlightened legislation is beginning to appear. Already the sum of \$250,000 has been subscribed for the Boston Opera-House, and the building is to immediately commenced. In Philadelphia considerable progress has been made in subscriptions to stock for a house intended far to eclipse in magnitude and splendor any now existing; and in this City \$165,000 have been subscribed to build an opera-house at the corner of Fourteenth-st. and Irving-place, the building of which will be commenced as soon as a further sum of \$35,000 is obtained, which the parties who have the matter in hand confidently expect will be immediately. Having earefully read all that has been published in

relation to these three projects, and made particular inoniries of those having them in charge, we have little doubt that the Philadelphia one will be the most successful, because it is neither a fashionable nor a real estate speculation, but a design to found and permanently sustain a great National Temple and School of Music, worthy of the crasnd of the American people. It is to be the National Opera-House, because it is designed for the representation of Operas in our own language, and as a school for rearing our own Artists, and will appeal to the whole people and not to any class for support. It is nearly the same with a project brought forward in Philadelphia in 1839, and from the complete and perfect details of which, as then published, has sprung every improvement introduced into the theaters and opera-houses since erected. Had the project then been carried out, the Art would now be half a century in advance of its present position. The scheme was a vast one and required a capital of nearly half a millieu of dollars, most of which had been subscribed when the great panic and commercial disasters, suddenly caused by the failure of several of the Philadelphia banks, led to its abandonment. We have before us the pamphlets published in 1839, describing the objects proposed in the Philadelphia Academy of Music and Grand Opera-House-and the system of direction intended to be pursued. Ail these seem so comprehensive and perfect, that we shall make a brief synopsis of them. in the form of a statement of the requirements of a great operatic and dramatic establishment and call to it the particular attention of the parties about to build the New-York and Boston Opera-Houses.

Up to this period every attempt to establish the Italian opera has failed. It is not an institution, but an incident dependent on the chance presence of some European prima donna. The Italian opera house in Leonard-st. failed, and was turned into an English theatre. Next the Astor-place opera house was built, failed, and is about to be demolished to make room for a Library. And now the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, as it is entitled in the Act of incorporation, is in all probability about to be erected in Fourteenth-st., and although no mention is made in its the Governor's long-delayed appointments are the lead- | charter of its use specially, or indeed at all as an Italian opera house, yet that is the object of the stockholders. and as an Italian Opera-House it is at least to be opened. Whether it can be kept open for that purpose after Grisi and Mario have inaugurated it and the charm of the novelty of their appearance has worn off, and when, as the case will be, scarcely a single world-renowned singer of the Italian stage will remain unheard in this country. forms a question for consideration and suggestion.

We are of opinion that no Fine Art can flourish in a country at second-hand. We believe it must be rendently long since decided upon, since the document from | dered National, and in the case of Music, be presented through the language the people understand. Basing thus our argument, we further believe, that Europe a chance to try the Congressional dodge of Constructive cannot supply this country habitually with singers. It is as much and more than she can do to afford them to her own principal Opera-Houses. Whatever may be the first and absorbing use to which the Opera-House may be put, in regard to Italian Opera, in conformity with its title of Academy of Music and the specific provisions of its charter, it should be obliged to educate artists, and to produce original works. It is to be established, says the charter, "for the purpose of cultivating a taste for Music by Concerts, Operas, and other entertainments, which shall be accessible to the public at a moderate charge, by furnishing facilities for instruction in Music, and by rewards or prizes for the best musical compositions." In this view, it becomes an object of national consideration, and we trust accordingly that the small sum comparatively required to

complete the subscription will be speedily obtained. The expense of sustaining an opera-house so nurtured at home will be at most not more than one-fourth what it would be if the artists were brought from Europe. American Vocalists would be content with some few thousand dollars a-year, and if they were sought for, and educated, boarded and lodged gratuitously the meanwhile, their services could be secured for several years in payment of the expenses of apprenticeship. In that way alone can the exorbitant demands of foreign artists be diminished, and the folly and extravagance of paying them from one to ten thousand dollars a night, as has been done in this city, will be forever avoided. The rule of political economy which makes that cheap and at the same time good. which we produce at home, will be more strongly evidenced in the Fine Arts than even in cloths or calicoes It may be added, that this country, owing to its Common-School education, possesses more intelligent persons than any other; and there being the full average of fine voices, it enjoys extraordinary facilities for ob-

taining good subjects, mental and physical, for singers. We wish, therefore, to see this economical and national feature of the New-York plan equally insisted upon with that of the Philadelphia project. The Academy of Music should be above speculation. Its character should be benign and genial. If it be considered a platform for putting money in the pockets of the last adventurers from Europe it will assuredly fail. We see no reason why wealthy men should not endow such an institution independent of the money principle. Our Colleges are so endowed, and why should not a College for Lyrical Art be equally esteemed? It is true we are on a false road: we have separated Art and Letters, which the great ancient masters of Beauty, the Greeks, deemed inseparable; hence their grandeur and immortality. But why cannot true principles of Æsthetics guide us, and the analysis of sight and sound form part of a liberal education? An Opera-House on a grand scale, with proper illustrations, magnificent scenery and a pervasively artistic spirit, makes a common appeal to the universal sentiment of the beautiful. It educates the eye and ear alike; it involves, too, through its poetry, the study of letters. In every relation of the fine arts it should be sustained. Separated from intemperance and vice of all kinds it is a teacher of good morals and good manners. Such may it become, under the possibilities of our political and

The permanent attractions of an Opera-House are in-

With its use, the whole repertory of Italian, German and French Operas translated, as well as our own vernacular Musical Dramas, can be produced. The lyrical genius of the world can be presented through our own tongue. It is considered a good run for an Italian opera to be played six times succession: but Cinderella in English was given sixty times in succession at the Park Theatre; and Amilie and The Bohemian Girl not less than forty times. Christy's Minstrels also have for years been nightly attended by some six or seven hundred people, while their audiences would have counted by tens if the language had been foreign. The reasons therefore for producing American artists are paramount. England can no more afford us a supply of singers in our own language than Italy can of Italians. By rearing American artists we indefinitely enhance the dignity of the profession; and the moral phenomena that our country affords in some other things, may radiate over the stage. In connection with this it may be mentioned that there are some Americans now studying for the operatic stage in Italy, and one, a lady of Boston, has appeared at Naples with success. It may yet come to pass that Art, in all its ramifications, may be as much esteemed as politics, commerce or the military professions. The dignity of American artists lies in their own hands.

That Italian opera management in New-York should thus far have failed is not surprising. High rent, making a few nights pay a whole year's rent, has been one of the causes. In London for 20 years, the system of making a season of 60 or 70 nights at the Italian Opera-House in the Haymarket pay a whole year's lease has been pursued. The rent has varied from \$400 up to \$1,900 a night. The latter sum was paid by Mr. Ebers during one season as appears by his published book. In the last 20 years every manager of that house hasfailed. At present it is unoccupied in consequence of Lumley's failure, and all its library, wardrobe, and fixtures, have been sold at auction. At the rival, Covent-Garden Italian Opera-House, as appeared by the proceedings in bankruptcy against Mr. Delafield, he lost in three years a fortune of five hundred thousand dollars, into the possession of which he had just come when he undertook the management. Lumley has been called one of the ablest managers in Europe: therefore there must be something in the system to cause failure like his and that of all those who preceded him, and it should be our aim to find out what the causes are and prevent their being engrafted on the opera in this

The success of the proposed Academy, besides its possession of a National school of artists and compoers, depends on various things connected with the auditorium. These may be recited as follows: The seats should be separate arm-chairs, each occupying a space of two by three feet, with ample passage-ways and lobbies. Then, between the acts people could easily leave them and return to their places; and in case of fire and alarm the house could be immediately emptied and without danger. Then there could not be practiced the present system of crowding, on attractive nights, six persons on a bench not wide enough for five, and filling the passage-ways with chairs, so as to compel people to remained jammed into them, without possibility of change of position during an entire evening. Bodily torture is not a process to put a nan through to enable him to enjoy an opera. A place of amusement should at least possess every comfort and luxury, which one would leave at home on going to it. It should be thoroughly well-furnished, in its lobbies, retiring and refreshment rooms, with pictures and statues to improve and gratify the taste.

All the Fine Arts to triumph individually must go to gether. For the same reason the scene painting should be perfect and appropriate to every piece, and the dresses of all the actors, from the highest to the lowest, always historically exact as at the Paris Académie. There should be one only price of admission. This is the most important consideration of all. In Europe all people acknowledge the existence of classes. The middle classes speak of themselves as such, and with deference to the higher classes, and usually with contempt of the lower orders. Here, the case is different; all are sovereigns. No American man will take a lady to a second price par of the house, but he will be satisfied, with any, even if the worst place, if assured that all the places have been fairly allotted on the first-come first-serve-principle. There is no class here, as in Europe, able to pay two, three or fifty cents. Hence the house must be of the largest size; larger than any in Europe, where the private box system uniformly prevails. The proposed building will seat the enormous number of from 4,000 to 5,000

The selection of an Architect for an Opera House is a most important matter, as one well acquainted with acoustics in its application to architecture can erect a building of immense size in which all the spectators can see and hear. The objection to a vgst theatre does not hold good against an opera house; musical sounds are easily heard at much greater distances than spoken words, and the effect of distance to the sight is almost overcome by the high perfection of opera glasses.

The ventilation which embraces the cooling of the house to any required temperature in summer, as well as properly heating it in winter, is of the last importance. It is usually and erroneously said that Castle Garden is a model plan for a summer theatre, because of its coolness. Inside it is not cool; the balcony outside is, however. In the original plan of which we have been speaking, a system of ventilation appears to attain the object. It proposes the complete exclusion from the building of the external heat in summer by means of double-cased windows, and a perpetual supply of pure, artificially cooled air, which is to be introduced by pipes leading to shafts containing furnaces at the top of the building. The whole expense of this ventilating apparatus, if erected in the building, is estimated at ten thousand dollars. If it attain its object, as it doubtless can, it will increase the value of the property ten thousand dollars

A wide lot is necessary, so as to have the auditorium, or audience-part, built in the form of a parabola or semicircle with diverging sides, bringing all the audience near to the stage, and not on the old horse-shoe form. upon which the European opera houses are con structed. The Conservatory, or Musical School, should be in the same building with the Opera; an additional story would give scores of small practising and lodgingrooms for the pupils, who may be supported and instructed at an expense of \$10,000 annually. There are in ordinary opera houses no proper accommodations for the performers. This should be obviated, and handsome dressing-rooms for all of them, each with a bathroom attached, should be constructed. In a word, the principle to be followed, is to render the opera house artistic and attractive in every detail, before and behind

The lot on which it is proposed to build in this city. was lately held by Mr. Phalen, who purchased it for the end in view. It is 204 feet on Fourteenth-st., by 122 feet 6 inches on Irving-place. Fourteenth is a street 100 feet wide: Irving-place, one of 80 feet this is a great advantage. There will be a covered carringe-way, so as to set people down inside, without exposure in bad weather. The vomitories will be ample the staircases of the colossal order of European pal aces. The solidity of the building will be remarkable. The space under the stage will be in this case 60 feet deep, to admit of scenic economies.

In the Philadelphia plan a lot of 150 by 240 feet, giv ing 36,000 square feet of ground is deemed essential to include all the requirements of such a house; how far the lot on 14th-st., 122 by 204 feet or 25,000 square feet,

York, and with one-tenth of the transient population can raise \$250,000 for an opera, surely we can here We trust, therefore, there will be no delay. It may be out a first-rate Italian company, for such a house. One more point should not be forgotten: \$50,000 should be ed as part of the stock, for scenery, dresses

put on any opera with but little additional outlay. His ability to give performances six times a week, and on yearly salaries, will, of itself, reduce the average the post declined by Mr. Slidell. yearly salaries, will, of itself, reduce the average To-day the Secretary of the Interior combeted to move the various offices under his direction from Corcorn's building to the new east wing of the Pate of fice, which is in future to be his head-quarters, as in the corporate indicate the present of the corporate indicate indicate the corporate indicate the corporate indicate indicate the corporate indicate indicate the corporate indicate indicate the corporate indicate in expenses one-third each night. The current expenses of an opera are increased one-third or one-half, by its being an occasional and not a systematic thing. The absence of the pragmatical interference of government, as on the European Continent, will much increase the case and economy of such a foundation fairly put in

We have presented our views at length on this matter, as we believe the business interests, as well as the popufor taste and civility of New-York are deeply concerned in having such a first-class lyrical institution self-supported in its artistic supplies, and forming a common growth with the national pursuit of high Art.

LETTER FROM ENOCH E. CAMP. The writer of the following letter is widely known

as a public opponent of the Temperance Reform : and this fact gives interest to the following letter written during the sickness which proved his last:

P. T. Barsun, Esq.: A year ago the enclosed Address was delivered by me at Tripler Hall, and then I was in good health and weighed 200 pounds. The following political campaign and its "appartenances thereto belonging" left me last full with an almost destroyed constitution, and I am now so reduced that makes I can have been for ow so reduced that unless I can leave home for some ronchial dyspepsia. I have probably lived to do some evil, but am desirous o

I have probably lived to do some evil, but an designal of living to do some good, and if God will only restore me to health, the balance of my days shall be spent in that object, and specially so as to promote the cause of Temperance. I may differ with you, and with many of those with whom you set, as to the practical mode of advancing that cause but my plan will produce more beneficial results in one year than all that has been done in this City in five, and I

will apply it politically as well as morally.

Yours truly.

Exocu E. Case.

LE OUR ENLARGEMENT has been made the occasion, by our cotemporaries, of a good many kind, encoursging and gratifying remarks, for all which we are duly grateful; but we never received another testimonial which we prize so highly as that of The Newark (N. J.) Mercury, which says:

"Of The Tribune we have lately spoken, and it is now innecessary to allude to its high-toned character as a public journal. Its subscribers in this City are among the ntelligent, orderly, and industrious, and we presume it is so verywhere. We never knew a man of illiberal sentiments, unjust to his workmen and groreling in his aspirations, the liked The Tribune; and it is rare to find one with liberal views who does not admit its claims upon the public

-We mean to let this serve as an answer to the next nineteen abusive attacks we receive on our character and motives. The authors of those attacks will please understand that we intend no personal disrespect, in declining to reply to them, but consider | morning. them sufficiently answered by the foregoing.

MAIL CONTRACTS.-We learn from the Post-Office Department at Washington, that the bids for the routes in New-England and New-York will be declared off, probably, between the 20th and 25th inst. Previous notice will be given, however, in the papers of Washington

Many enquiries are made as to the meaning of the second section of the amendments to the Charter. We print: the intention evidently is that an odd and even oper tion shall decide whether the Aldermen from the odd 5, &c.) or those from the even Wards (2, 4, 6, &c.) shall hold office for the longer term of two years. The ballots are the words "odd" and "even," thrown in a wheel or a hat. If the "odd" is first drawn, the Aldermen from Wards 3, 5, &c. hold office until January 1856, and the " even go out in January 1855. If "even" is drawn, the reverse

VICTOR M. RICE, Esq., the able and efficient Su erintendent of Public Schools in Builalo, has just been relocted by the Common Council of that City to the post which he has heretofore filled with credit to himself and usefulness to the Public.

Judge Bronson-Col. Beuten and the French Mission-No Discord in the Cabinet-Bowlin of Mo.

-Appointments in the District.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 12, 1853.

The President has been exceedingly anxious for some days past to learn that Judge Bronson has accepted the New-York Collectorship. As the Judge, unlike Mr. been impossible to ascertain up to this time what are his views on the subject. The President dreads beyond measure a renewal of the pulling and hauling over that appointment, to which he is for the most part indebted the present condition of his health. Though he has lismissed the Senate, most of the Democratic members of the body are yet with us, and bid fair to remain until he shall have given them all they demand for the respective partisans of each. They seem to have estab lished a rule that no one is to get anything in the way of a minor office so long as a Senator has a personal partisan unprovided for. And having preference in obtaining interviews with high functionaries in the Government they have apparently succeeded in so monopolizing the time which those functionaries have to bestow on office seekers, as to keep all off from the prey until they shall completely gorged. Next to the Senators the New-Yorkers have monopolized their time, to such an extent that the President expresses his gratification that they

have left Washington at last. We had an absurd story aftest yesterday, saying that the difficulty of Saturday in the Cabinet, (which by the by existed only in the brain of the newsmongers) was over a proposition to nominate Col. Benton for the mission to France. This rumor credited Messrs. Dobbin Campbell and Cushing with pushing him, the President siding with them; and Messrs. Marcy, Guthrie, Davis and McClelland with opposing his appointment. This story found very general credence here, though there was not the slightest foundation for it, in fact. Col. Benton's name has never been mentioned in Cabinet counil in any such connection. And if it had been, ten to one the division would have been precisely reversed, as the four gentlemen credited with opposing Col. B., usually coinciding, have generally favored appointments of extreme men much more than their colleagues. There is no difference as to the general line of policy to be sued by the Administration-all the Cabinet agree on that point. Though as there never yet were eight gentlemen in consultation over men who did not entertain and express opinions differing widely concerning many perunder criticism, so they have frequently to whether the appointment of this or that candidate for office would be most likely to subserve the end desired by them all. Up to this moment I know that there has not passed an unkind word in Cabinet council, nor even an unkind look, though arguments for hours on hours, have occurred there.

The case of the Hon. James B. Bowlin, of Missouri,

has given some uneasiness there. It has been deter-mined to disregard Col. Benton's determined hostility to his appointment to any place, and to provide for him, I learn from a person having access to the White House that he was offered the post which the Hon John K. Miller, of Ohio, has been forced to decline—the Chief-Justiceship of the New Territory of Washington—and, subsequently, the post to which Mr. Borland has been nominated, and also, almost any auditorship. But so far he has declined everything tendered to him, since being disappointed in getting the post of Commissioner of Ind-The Texas Senators are anything but pleased at the

refusal to make their Mr. Scott, (of Houston, Texas.) the Sixth Auditor. It was the only place out of the State for which they made a serious application. They don't swear vengeance, though looking unutterable It seems that their honors take infinite interest in

local appointments for this district. Thus, there is no office, high or low, the incumbent of which discharges his duties in immediate contact with the people of the District of Columbia, for which these strangers to the District's local affairs are not pressing some one and insisting, of course, that their recommendations shall out-weigh those of the Democrats of the vicinage. Thus Senators Augustus Dodge, and Pettit are pressing s young man named Wallace for the post of Navy Agent young man named Wallace for the post of Navy Agent here: Senator Hunter, a friend of his, Mr. Beverly Tucker, for the Marshalship of the District of Columbia, Mr. Douglas aiding him with might and main: and Chief-Justice Taney, who resides far off in Maryland, is pressing his nephew, Phillip Barton Key, for the of these honorable gentlemen must be well aware that they are running counter to the Democratic sentime of the locality, and that neither of their candidates is the choice of more than a teath of the party in the District of Columbia, and neither as well qualified as their oppon-ents. What care they, however, so long as they can grind

Southern Telegraph Office, car of Hanover and Beavers

To-day the Secretary of the Interior commenced to

fice, which is in future to be his near-passed standing the failure of Congress to indoose the project of its use to that end, when the question was up near the of the section John Joseph LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

Special Session of the Legislature—Business on Had—Adjournment to June Probable—Impeachment of Mr. Mather.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 13-67. The Legislative farce predicted a fortnight since he come to pass. Bad management, and incompetence the part of the Barnburning portion of the Democrate party to govern, have caused an extra session. This not the result of a few moments' reflection, but was since determined on. The Governor's proclamation was issued in printed

form, (rumor says printed several days since,) on a letter sheet, thus showing conclusively that an extra exsion was premeditated. From present appearances the coming session will be long and tedious. As the Senate has not concurred a

the House resolution to refer the Code, that volume ous document may be acted upon during the session Both Houses will convene to-morrow, when an adjour ment to the 20th May or 1st June will be agreed upa after the passage of the Supply and Appropriation bills

The proposed impeachment of John C. Mather, C. nal Commissioner, is the result of long-considered, peat up personal malice among a portion of his own party friends. Why the Committee delayed their reportus the last day of the session was not stated, but looked very much like a preconcerted movement to take at

vantage of his absence and then assassinate him.

The Consolidation of the Central Roads effected. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. The Joint Committee representing all the rook be.

tween Albany, Troy and Buffalo, has just reported to the General Committee, the prices and other terms upon which each stock be consolidated into a new Contral Railway Company, and the same have been agreed to. These terms are liberal to all. Consolidation may, therefore, now be considered as consummated. R. H. W. The State Legislature Reconvened.

The Legislature adjourned sine die this afternoon. The following proclamation was however read in both Houses,

convening them to meet again at 10 o'clock to morrow State of New-York, Executive Department, ALBANY, April 13, 183.

By virtue of the power vested in me by the 4th section of the 4th article of the Constitution. I hereby convent the Legislature of this State to meet at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, to morrow, the 14th day of April instant, at 10 clock in the morning.

o'cleck in the morning. HOBATIO SEYNOUR Removal of Clerks, &c.

Removal of Clerks, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April it

Seven Clerks on repairing to the Pension Office the
morning found upon their desks yellow envelopes contaising printed billet done, which informed them that their services were no longer required. More removals from the
same office are expected to morrow.

It is reported that Secretary Guthrie has to-day issued or
ders to all his Auditors to appoint no more New Yorkers to
Clerkships—the Custom-House patronage being charged
to New York in the apportionment of the spoils.

The Cabinet Rumors.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 13, 183.

The Union of this morning says that the rumors of change in the Cabinet are silly fabrications, notoriously untrue-ad

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 13, 133.

In the Gardiner Trial, this morning, Hon. Thomas Cowin was called by the defense. Was employed as commelfor Gardiner about the time the Commission first met; was

for Gardiner about the time the Commission first met, was spoken to a short time before; was consulted about the original draft of the memorial.

The claim, including its specific amount, was based on the mining books and depositions heretofore shown, which identified it was the same claim which was afterwards poscured. He recalled some conversation at that time and the manner of presenting the case, whether they should require of the Commissioners the amount invested in the mine, or its commercial value; recollected that he considered the paper purporting to be a mining title, was a tist in substance, but defective in form, not authenticated.

Senor Arrangois was called by the prosecution, and testifed, he lived in the State of San Luis Potesi from 1822 to the considered of the considered of

'as; was Consul at New Orleans from '41 to '45; represented the State of San Luis in the Mexican Congressin's

has seen him write; the signature on Gardiner's mining bold hand. He firmly believed it a false signature. Has repeatedly seen the seal of the State of San Luis on official papers. The seal on that paper was not genuine. Never heard of a mining town in the District of Laquimilla. Knew of no mine there, but never was in Laquimilla. Identified the signature of Rosa and the seal on a paper charm below as ground.

own him as genuine, Mr. Carlisle stated th ated that a witness summoned by the de without the Court giving an assurance of protection,

down R. Armey a Charling to having been successfully treated by Dr. Gardiner while lying sick in the Hospital & Tampico in March or April, 1847. Gardiner was brough to him as a private physician acquainted with the disease of the country.

After a protracted discussion upon a legal point raise the Court adjourned.

Departure of the Niagara.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 13, 18, at noon to day for Liverpool via Halifax. She takes 115 passenger for the former and 12 for the latter port, at 2,000 in supergraphs.

Navigation is now quite unobstructed. The steams Occan, Keystone State, Northern Indiana, America, Feb-ion, and a number of Propellers, are here for passens.

The America's News from Liverpool. BOSTON, Wedueday, April 13, 18.

The lines east of Maine are not working this foreign and consequently we have no late intelligence from Halfer.

The Ursuline Convent Riot. BOSTON, Wednesday, April 13, 52

The bill to indemnify the sufferers by the Ursaline Or vent riot was defeated in the House to-day, by 2 minority.

Augusta (Ga.) Mayoralty. W. E. Dearing has been re-elected Mayor of August.

Southern Mail Failure.

We have no mail south of Richmond this morner. Arrival of the Union from Aspinwall.

Wind light from the East. Weather thick and rainy.
The steamship Union, from Aspinwall, via James, coming in past the Highlands. Owing to the two weather, we cannot see more than a mile from the beat.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, April 13, 1855. The Senate sat up to 3 o'clock this morning, disc ing the Emigrant Passenger Bill. To-day a number of reports were presented from

Committees, and bills ordered to a third reading, Mr. CORNELL moved to lay the present order business on the table. Agreed to: Ayes 17, Noes 12. Select Committees having been reached.

Mr. CONGER called for the consideration of the port of the Select Committee on the Williamsburg

Mr. MUNROE moved to lay the order of Select Co nittees on the table. Lost, 9 to 17. The question being on agreeing with the report of the

Committee, Mr. VANDERBILT commenced addressing the ate in opposition to the report, when The Supply Bill was announced, and referred to

Committee on Finance.

Mr. VANDERBILT then addressed the Sensellength, opposing the report, and defending his own in the matter. in the matter.

Mr. PLATT asked the Senator to yield the flow a resolution to extend the time for the final adjournment.

to 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. VANDERBILT gave way, and the reso adopted.

The hour of recess having arrived, the Senate into

recess until 4 o'clock. ASSEMBLY. Several bills came down from the Senate with

tion bill were agreed to.

ments, and concurred in.

The Senate's Amendments to the General Approximation

their own axes.

The Cabinet held a long session to-day to the infinite library, and properties, so that the cost to the manager separable here from the use of the English language. should be simply current expenses, or so that he may

can embrace the same, is a subject for inquiry.

If Boston, a city one quarter the capacity of New added that a year ago, Mr. Lumley was willing to send